WHEN LINCOLN FREED THE SLAVES

Story of Carpenter's Celebrated Painting.

The Artist Afforded Every Facility in His Work by the Great War Executive-Pronounced by Him "As Good as Could Be Made."

On the wall above the landing of one of the staircases leading to the gallery of the Houze of Representatives, is one of the Houze of Representatives in the Cant. the staircases leading to the gallery of the House of Representatives, is one of the most interesting paintings in the Capitol, the "Proclamation of Emancipation. It was painted at the White House in 1864, by Frank Carpenter, and represents the meeting of the Cabinet when President Lincoln read his proclamation. Lincoln is seen in the foreground, presiding at the head of the long table, in his left hand the proclamation fraught with such momentous consequences, and in his right, a quill pen, which, on this occasion, was "mightler than the swerd." Behind the President on his right, stands Salmon P. Chase. Secretary of the Treasury, whom is seated Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War. Upon Lincoln's left sits William H. Seward, Secretary of State, while at the rear, in the centre of the painting, sits Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy. On the extreme right, Edward Attorney General, is also seated at the table; and of the two Cabinet officers standing together in the background, the taller is Montgomery Blair, Postmaster General, and the other Caleb Smith, Secretary of the Interior.

Story of the Painting. The story of the painting of this work is very interesting. When the artist first met President Lincoln at a reception at the White House he was welcomed with the words: "Oh, yes; I know; this is the painter." Then, straightening himself to his full height, with a twinkle in his eye, the President added playfully: "Do you think, Mr. Carpenter, that you can make a handsome picture of me?" Carpenter described his next interview with the War President, in these words: "He received me pleasantly, giving me a seat near his own arm-chair and after having read Mr. Lovejoy's note he took off his spectacles and said, 'Well, Mr. Carpenter, we will turn you in loose here, and try to give you a good chance to work out your idea.' Then, without paying much attention to the enthusiastic expression of my ambitious desire and purpose, he proceeded to give me a detailed account of the history and Issue of the great proclamation. Having concluded this interesting statement, the President then proceeded to show me the various positions occupied by himself and the different members of the Cabinet, on the occasion of the first meeting. 'As nearly as I remember,' said he, 'I sat near the head of the table; the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of War were here, at my right hand; the others were grouped at

After describing at some length the details of the composition, the artist notes "When at length the conception as thus described was sketched upon the large canvas and Mr. Lincoln came in to see it his gratifying remark, often subsequently repeated, was 'It is as good as it can be

"It is not too much to say that the enthusiasm in which this work was con-ceived flagged not to the end. The days were too short for labor upon it. Lighting at nightfall the great chandelier of the state dining room, which was finally assigned me for a studio instead of the library, where the windows were shaded by the portice, the morning light fre-quently broke in upon me still standing, pencil or palette in hand, before the imcanvas, unable to break the spell which bound me to it. We will turn you in loose here proved an 'Open sesame' to me during the subsequent months of my occupation at the White House. My access to the official chamber was made nearly as free as that of the private sec-retaries, unless special business was being transacted. Sometimes a stranger, ap-proaching the President with a low tone, would turn an enquiring eye toward the place where I sat, absorbed frequently in a pencil sketch of some object in the room. This would be met by the hearty tones of Mr. Lincoln-I can bear them yet tones of Mr. Lincoln—I can hear them yet ringing in my ears—'Oh, you need not mind him; he is but a painter.' There was a satisfaction to me, differing from that of any other experience, in simply sitting with him. Absorbed in his papers, he would become unconscious of my presence, while I intently studied every line and shade of expression in that furrowed face. In repose, it was the saddest face I ever knew." face I ever knew. artist spent slx months of incessant labor on the painting, and the praise lav-

FROM RECENT CENSUSES.

Facts About Density of Population in Various Countries.

Henry Gannett, in the American Geo graphical Society's Bulletin, discusses recent censuses of population. The United States has 26 inhabitants to the square mile, while France has 189, Germany 269, England and Wales 557, and Belgium 592, There is little relation between the density of population and the rate of in-

States," says Mr. Gannett, "although rapidly diminishing, is still 50 per cent greater than that of any other nation here represented. Of the European nations, Germany shows the most rapid rate of increase in spite of the large emigration. Spain has practically come to a standstill, its recent census, taken in 1900, showing a few thousand less inhabitants than that taken three years earlier. The recent famines in India are doubtless responsible for the small increase in

Proportion of urban population differs widely in different countries. Measuring it by the population included in cities of 180,600 or more inhabitants, it is seen that this element, which in the United States comprises 13 per cent of the total popula-tion, includes in England and Wales not tion, includes in England and Wales not less than 34 per cent; while in Beigium it is 18 per cent; in Germany, 18; in France, 10; in Spain, 9, and in Japan; 8 per cent. "If, on the other hand, all bodies of ur-han population be included, which is a much better test to apply, the situation is different. Measured in this way, the ur-han population of the United States forms 40 per cent of the total number of inhab-itants; while that of England and Wales forms not less than 72 wer cent. In Gerfrants; while that of England and Wales forms not less than 72 per cent. In Germany and the Netherlands just one-half of the population is included in such urban bodies; in France, Switzerland, and Belgium, two-fifths; in Denmark, 30 per cent; in Norway, 28 per cent; in Sweden, 21 per cent, and in Russia, 12 per cent."

Lincoln as an Art Critic.

The final view of the picture, taken by Lincoln and the artist together, before the latter's farewell to his work at the White House, showed the great war Presdent in the somewhat novel light of ar

"Turning to me," says the artist, "Presmust go in and take one more look at the picture before you leave us.' So saying, ne accompanied me to the East Room, and sitting down in front of it, remained for some time in silence. I said that I had at length worked out my idea, as he expressed it, at our first interview, and would now be glad to hear his final suggestions and criticism.

"There is little to find fault with,' he eplied; 'the portraiture is the main thing, and that seems to me absolutely perfect. "I then called his attention afresh to the accessories of the picture, stating that these had been selected from the objects in the Cabinet chamber with reference to

their bearing upon the subject.
"'Yes,' said he, 'there are the war maps, the portfolios, the slave map, and all; but the book in the corner leaning

the title of that, I see."

"Yes," I replied, 'at the last moment I learned that you frequently consulted, during the period you were preparing the proclamation, Solicitor Whitney's work on the "War Powers of the President," and as enancipation was the result, in fact, of a military necessity, the book seemed to me just the thing to go in there; so I simply changed the title, leaving the old.

ing. It now looks like an old volume of United States Statutes.'
"I thanked him for this criticism, and then said: 'Is there anything else that you

would like changed or added?

"No," he replied, and then repeated very emphatically the expression he used when the design was first sketched upon the canvas: 'It is as good as it can be

"I then referred at some length to the "I then referred at some length to the enthusiasm in which the picture was conceived, and had been executed, concluding with an expression of my profound appreciation of the very unusual opportunities afforded me in the prosecution of the work, and his unvarying kindness and consideration through the many weeks of our intercourse.

"He listened pensively-almost passively—to me, his eyes fastened upon the pic-ture. As I finished, he turned and, in his simple-hearted, earnest way, said: 'Carpenter, I believe I am about as glad over the success of this work as you are. And with these words in my ear, and a cordial 'good-by' grasp of the hand, Pres-ident and painter separated."

Bob Ingersoll's Story. In his lecture upon Abraham Lincoln, the late Col. Robert G. Ingersoll told an tic. "On the 22d of July, 1882, Lincoln sent word to the members of his Cabinet that he wished to see them. It so happened that Secretary Chase was the first arrive. He found Lincoln reading a book Looking up from the page, the President said: 'Chase, did you ever read this book?" 'What book is it?' asked Chase. 'Artemus Ward,' replied Lincoln. 'Let me read you this chapter, entitled, "Wax Wurx in Albany." And so he be-gan reading while the other members of the Cabinet one by one came in. At last Stanton told Mr. Lincoln that he was in a great hurry, and if any business was to be done, he would like to do it at once. Whereupon, Mr. Lincoln laid down the open book—opened a drawer, took out a paper, and said: "Gentlemen, I have called you together to notify you what I have determined to do. I want no ad-vice. Nothing can change my mind."

I have determined to do. I want no advice. Nothing can change my mind."
"He then read the Proclamation of Emancipation. • • The meeting was over, the members went their way. Mr. Chase was the last to go, and as he went through the door looked back and saw that Mr Lincoln had taken up the book and was again engressed in the 'Wax Wurx at Albany.'"

The cost of the painting was \$25,000.

DUNKIRK AND DANTSIC

Facts About the Recent Meeting Places of Foreigners.

Dantsic, where the Czar is to meet th Kaiser, perpetuates a transaction of which nelther Russia nor Prussia has any particular reason to be proud-the partition of Poland, to wit:

As Gdanak, Dantsic was a free city, un-der Poland, from 1434 to the year of the second partition, when it fell to Prussia. Naturally, the first Napoleon was not the sort of man to allow Prussia to keep it. After Jeps, and Eylau, he ordered Francols Joseph Lefebvre, General of the Di vision, commanding the Infantry of the Guard, to go and take it,

M. Sardon has taken considerable lib-erties with this officer and his wife, the mother of his fourteen children. Mme. Lefebvre was never known, off the Sardovian stage, as "Mme. Sans-Gene." The real Mme, Sans-Gene was another lady. The real Letebyre was born in 1755, at Ruffach, in the Haut Rhein, the son of a miller there, but with a decided call to the profession of arms. At eighteen he was in the ranks of the Gardes Francaises.

brigadier. Then he and five-and-twenty Grenadiers, at the psychological moment, decided the turn which the Dix-huit Bru-maire was to take. The First Consul did not forget it. The Emperor remembered it

Kalkreuth held Dantaic with 18,000 Prussians and 7,000 Russians. This place was prepared to stand a long siege, as sieges were still conducted in 1807. But Lefebvre was not a ceremonlous besinger. He sent for the artillery officer in command, and for the engineer who was re-sponsible for making the usual ap-proaches, and made to them this pithy

allocation:
"Measieurs," he said, "je n'entends rien
a votre affaire. Mais fichez-moi un trou,
et je passegal."
They did, and he did, and Dantsle was

rushed in defiance of the rules. So, for seven years it became a Napoleonic dukedom. Lefebvre was its first duke, and its last, too. Not one of his numerous family survived childhood. The duke was too old for Waterloo. He was sixty when it was fought. He died in 1820 a peer of France of his cld master's making, and of Louis XVIII's remaking.

Dunkirk—which the pressure of the Czar, when he lands there on the 18th instant, will convert into something like a Russian town—was for long an English place of arms, and even now it is more Flemish than French, the great majority of the inhabitants, about 40,000, being still Flemings, and speaking little French. Nevertheless, the town is the fourth commercial port in France, and a fortress of the first-class. It has frequently changed hands in the course of its history, and in 1858 it was ceded to Cromwell in return for his share in the great battle of the Dunes against the Spaniards, which had been contributed by 8,000 of his invincible Ironsides under Turenne. The English fortified the port and built a cathedral, but in 1862 Charles II sold the place to Louis XIV for 5,000,000 livres—much to the advantage of our "Merry Monarch's" mistresses, Nell Gwynne Included.

In the subsequent wars between France

In the subsequent wars between France and England, Dunkirk was a perfect hor-net's nest of privateers, and in 1713, at the Peace of Urrecht, the English insisted the Peace of Utrecht, the English insisted on the destruction of the harbor. Better known, perhaps, to most readers than the military vicissitudes of the place is the story of the dramatic meeting among the dunes of Dunkirk at the "auberge a Baz-in" between James More MacGregor, Alan Brett Stewart, and David Balfour, as de-scribed by Stevenson in his "Catriona."

MURDERED BOY'S HORSE.

strange Actions of the Animal Near Scene of Crime.

horse that Homer Reahard rode hen he was killed, accidentally or by the bullet of a murderer refuses to cross the spot where the boy's body was found At least, that is the story brought to the Police Department by boys who have vol-

The animal is a six-year-old mare named Nancy. When she was found, about half an hour after Homer was shot, she acted most peculiarly. She was sniffing the ground as though on the trail of her owner's assassin, and made vigorous objection to being led away.

Nothing was thought of it at the time. Not even when Nancy refused to allow herself to be driven home by way of the

me just the thing to go in there; so I simply changed the title, leaving the old
sheepskin cover as it was.

"Now, said he, 'Whitney's book is not
a regular law book. It is all very well
that it should be there, but I would suggest that as you have changed the title
you change also the character of the bindto the little was leave the retreat, and go in anotherly
course, the retreat, and go in another of the bindwent and discoursed the rose lost the seent and discontinued the search alto-gether. Then another fruitless effort to drive the animal past the fatal scene was made. The effort was abandoned, and as usual the horse had no objections to being driven around the scene.
Several other attempts with Nancy have since been made, all with the same re-

The detectives now believe that the boy was riding the horse when shot. They admit that it strengthens the murder theory so persistently forwarded by Dr. Burnham and the father of the dead boy. These developments lead to the belief that the horse saw Homer's alleged mur-derer, and when the latter escaped fol-lowed him for some distance, when the animal lost sight of him.—Denver Times.

THE DUNMOW FLITCH.

Two London Couples Won the Prize This Venr.

Dunmow yesterday had its annual fete For 364 days each year it is a small, August Bank Holiday it attracts from the distribution of their speciate which is plauantly characteris- 12000 to 15,000 visitors who with the residents, give themselves up to a carni-

val which includes the trial of happy married couples, horse racing, and "all Locally it is known as "Flitch Day." the most important item on the pro-

gramme being the presentation of a flitch of bacon to each married couple who can prove that for a year and a day they tious strife.

Or, since the Parish clock said "Amen," Wished themselves unmarried again. The date of the origin of this custom is in doubt the historian contenting himself with remarking that it may have been introduced in the reign of Richard I, or that of King John, "or, perchance, soon after the latter had gone, or before the

however, known that, after lapse of some years, the custom was re-vived in 1887 by an influential committee of Dunmowites, and that under the guidance it has flourished, until today

is stronger than ever it was.

The course of true love is apparently running smoother year by year, for there was a record number of married couples rendy for this year's trial. But out of thirteen applicants only two were selected for public appearance. These were James Owers Devereux, chemist, of 62 Nelson Square, Southwark, and his wife, and Her-bert Edward Clarke, baker, of 1 Senrab Street, Stepney, and his wife.

Street, Stepney, and his wife.

They were accommodated with wooden seats on a platform in a large marquee. They were faced by a judge and by lavorable and opposing counsel in wigs and gowns, and also by a jury compused of six smartly dressed pretty maidens and six young bachelors. Down in the body of the marquee were 2,000 spectators, who roared with laughter while the "happy couples" told the story of their felicity in answer to leading questions from counsel.

to leading questions from counsel.

Mr. Devereux, in addition to being a chemist, is a borough councilor, a guardian of the poor, a member of several public committees, and a manager of the Central London schools. According to his counsel, he is also "full of youth's dar-ing spirit and manhood's fire, with a firm hand and an eagle eye."

He told how he emulated his father's

martial spirit by becoming a drummer in her Majesty's volunteers, and how he fol-lowed this by winning the affections of the lady who is now his wife. "It seems impossible that such a busy man ever had time to think of Cupid's tender passics," urged counsel for the bacon.

"Not only was that possible," responded counsel for the applicant, "but when he found his twin soul he absolutely lost himself by falling head over ears in love And his sixteen years of married life have been sixteen years. een sixteen years of pure wedded bliss This clinched the argument. Opposing ounsel tried to insinuate that there must be occasional tiffs between a man and his wife when the former is in the habit of going home late at night from co

going nome late at night from committee meetings "or other placen." But the jury would not listen, and gave a manimous verdict for the applicants.

A similar verdict was given as to Mr. and Mrs. Clarke, against whose "unbroken realized dream of love" not a word could be said.

Then the two couples went out into the open, stood on the bandstand, knelt on sharp-pointed stones, and, in, the presence of 12,000 people, took the oath. Afterward they were chaired round the rair. And all for a flitch of bacon which can be bought for about 30s.—London Mail.

THE CONQUEST OF

The "Tobacco War" Started by the American Company.

Triangular Duel Between the American Trust and Two Recently Formed English Companies-Manufacturers and Retailers at Odds

A struggle for mastery is taking place in the tobacco trade which may, perhaps, be described as a triangular duel. There are three Richmonds in the field and the interests of the opposing ferces are arrayed against each other. On its part the Amer ican combination is reported to have the intention of capturing the British trade or losing a million sterling in the attempt To meet this competition the Imperial To bacco Company of Great Britain and Ireland, Limited, has been registered, and upward of a dozen of the leading Bristol. Liverpool Glasgow, Nottingham, and Lonon houses have agreed upon an amalgamation of their business. They promise that, in the arrangements which are now eing made, the interests of the retail trade will be carefully borne in mind. But, meanwhile, the United Kingdom Tobacco nists' Alliance has arranged a plan of coperation with Messrs. Salmon and Gluckstein, the most powerful of the "multiple ouses." At the present moment the British manufacturer and the retailer appear to be pulling different ways, while the American invader has secured footbold upon English soil by the purchase of Messrs. Ogden's, in Liverpool. No certain light is shed upon the policy of any of these three combinations, and, to a great extent, the leaders are waiting for others to make the first move. It is quite possible that an end has not yet been reached in amalgamations, but it is certain that the trade of this country in cigars, tobaccos, and cigarettes will not be handed over to newcomers without a severe and prolonged battle royal.

The Americans are bringing to this side of the Atlantic the American Tobacco Company, some of whose productions are not unknown here. It represents a nominal capital of many millions, but an actual capital of, say, ten millions, It is open to this combine to proceed on two lines-by the purchase of rival concerns or by cornering the raw supply. A very high price was given for Ogden's, and other businesses might also be similarly absorbed. Factories in the British Islands are essential for several reasons. but the main and principal argument is that a sort of protective duty exists already, 3s. per pound being charged by the customs on tobacco, 3s. 10d. on eigarettes, and 4s. 4d. on what are termed American "sweetened"-that is, adulterated eigarettes. The extra duty is quite sufficient to give the home-made article the advantage. There is no question at all of superiority of American methods of manufacture or of distribution. We have nothing at all to borrow from the United States in respect of machinery or of organization.

Tobacco Manufacture in England. On the contrary, nowhere else in the world is tobacco manufactured more skillfully than it is in these islands, and the Americans have nearly everything to learn from us. With them, moreover, the cigarette habit is declining rather than increasing. The establishment of American manufactories to supply the British market is therefore out of the question, except upon this side of the Atlantic. It is, of course, impossible to shut out drowsy Essex town, with about two or American capital from employment here, three thousand inhabitants. But on the With the ultimate object of controlling American capital from employment herc. the Americans have commenced hostilities by offering inducements to retailers to sell their cigarettes cheaper. Prices have not been altered, but bonuses have been given in kind, a plan which permits the wholesale houses to say, "We can afford to give the bonus no longer." And in that case the retailer who has lowered in that case the retailer who has lowered the price to the public will be caught, because it is always most difficult to raise a price when once it has been put

An attempt to corner American tobacco is not regarded as feasible. Granted that Virginia and other States largely supply the world, and admitting that the pobilities of Australia and of South Africa as tobacco-growing countries cannot yet be taken into account, the task of buying up the tobacco crop of America would be beyond the finances of any trust. In the first place, the visible supply of manu-factured tobacco in this country, in bonded warehouse or in the factories, is taken at the equivalent of two years' consump-tion. To this must be added the stocks controlled by intermediaries in America financed by English firms, estimated at a further six months' supply. It is assumed further six months' supply. It is assumed that the American yearly output is of the value of £40,000,000; but, though this vast sum were found in order to prevent an ounce of tobacco reaching us, it is cortain that in the following year twice the amount would be required, and in the third season it would again need by doubled. For directly the tobacco grower saw that a profitable market and it. aw that a profitable market awaited him he would throw cotton out of cultivation to substitute tobacco, and so the Ameri-can supply would be increased fourfold.

A Strong British Combine.

Turning now to the position of the British manufacturers, the terms upon which they stand together are not yet disclosed, but a pretty shrewd guess has been made. In actual capital they are as nearly as possible the match of their American opponents and their financial resources are quite as powerful. It seems, however, to be a weak point that the Imperial Tobacco Company is relying upon the loyalty of their customers British commerce, for there is no patriotism across the counter. Moreover, it is alleged that they have falled to conciliate the retailers in the past. At all events, the Tobacconists' Alliance came into existence about a year ago to secure for the istence about a year ago to secure for the distributers a living profit. The alliance has about 8,060 members out of the 20,000 tobacconists throughout the country. A threat has been made that there may soon be more retailers; but, with 350,000 holders of tobacco licenses—throughout the country, extending even to chandlers' shops and sweetstuff stalls, it is difficult to imagine a development in this direcshops and sweetstuff stalls, it is difficult to imagine a development in this direction. Moreover, the tobacconists proper usually supply the petty retailers. It is upon the action of the traders who join the alliance that much depends.

Now, this body of their own volition opened up negotiations with the firm of

inally privace of party, with the low a public company, with the low activities and retail branches. The activities of supplying, from a central arco retail depots is one which has been and successful in other trades, particularly of bootmaking. But hitherto

it has been difficult to combine the wholesale with the retail trade. The offer
which the retail tobacconists have accepted ensures to them a definite and an adequate profit, and places at their command
all the resources of an absolutely modern
and splendidly equipped factory. For a
certain commission added to the manufacturing cost they can obtain their goods
at first hand—the proprietary articles of
other firms excepted—and be spared all
the risk of capital outlay. The terms are
proving acceptable to the retailers, who
are now on the point of obtaining for the
first time what has been denied them elsewhere, for another tempting prospect has
been opened to them, the London firm
having arranged to put up for them their
own proprietary articles.

Skill of British Blenders.

Skill of British Blenders,

The mention of proprietary articles re calls interesting features of the trade which indicate an obstacle in the way of successful American competition. To capture the English trade it would be necessary first of all to convert every smoker to the belief that an American brand was better than the tobacco to which his taste has become accustomed. Men swear by this or that blend, and it is in the blending that British firms have acquired fame and fortune. In the days of loose tobacco, before packets were heard of, it might have been a different thing, but bacco go together. But all over the country retailers are found who prepare their own special mixtures and packet them on their premises. It is an entirely new experience to them to discover that a firm which in the metropolis and leading citles is supposed to have undersold them
is now agreeable to out up for them
blends of their own devising, with the assistance of the best machinery in the
world. For in the whole process of tobacco manufacture astonishing progress
has been night. Whether it be with the
machines that eut fake tobacco or with
those that make cigarettes, the rapidity
of the operations performed is marvelous.
Nothing, is wanting to secure perfection;
but while indubitably the machine-made
cigarette is better than the hand made,
the demand still exists in this country, if
not in America, for the latter, a point
which the American system of production
on the standard principle overlooks. which in the metropolis and leading citon the standard principle overlooks. London Telegraph.

A JUMBO SWORDFISH.

The Carrie F. Roberts has come in fro trip offshore and landed the biggest swordfish introduced to the Boston market within recent memory. Before he war cut up or sawed off he tipped the scales at near! half a ton. His length was close to 17 feet. He was armed with a rapier of 3 feet, with which by chance he might have rammed and sunk a dory, if not the schooner. After dressing he weighed ex-

"How much is swordfish worth right off the boat?" was asked.

"About 9 cents a pound," replied wharf man who was hooking rock cod out of a barrel and slinging them into a dumpeart for transportation.

"The giant was worthy fishing then?" "You bet: \$60 will pay for the grub." Swordfish at this season of the year are aken from that figure up to 350 or 400 pounds, but they are midgets compared with the specimens on exhibition at

Aboard the Carrie F. Roberts it was stated that the capture had been made outheast of the Isles of Shoals. The old sinner was seen swimming along near the surface of the water, a fin exposed. A man with nerve, an eye that was unerring and a hand that was steady, ran out on the bowsprit and hurled at the fish a shatt of wood on the end of which was a metal dart. The dart pierced its vic-

The pole was instantly disengage-

and let him run time after time. Once the

When the swordfish had been sufficiently drowned to be tractable was thrust into him at the gills. A lane stuck into him at any other point of the body would have tickled rather than staughtered him. Then a stout rope was tied about his tail and he was lifted aboard ship by manual labor of the hard-est kind. But the work was lightened by the thought that \$60 was on the string that they were hauling.—Boston Journal.

MYTHICAL ODD NUMBERS Three and Seven and Nine Have

Many Peculiarities.

Nobody has ever satisfactorily account. ed for the popular partiality for odd "This is the third time," exclaims Falstaff, on the occasion of a crisis in his relations with one of the merry wives of Windsor. "I hope good luck lies in odd numbers: they say there's a divinity in odd numbers, either in nativity. chance, or death." And it is scarecly necessary to say that the belief is much older than Sir John Falstaff, Three, seven, and nine appear to have been the favorite numbers all the world over. The ancients had three fates, three furies, and three graces; -Neptune's trident had three prongs; Jupiter's thunderbolt had three forks, and Cerberus three heads. We who accepts a bill has three days' grace. less than three witches in "Macbeth," and that the brindle cat must mew thrice, and

that the brindle cat must mew thrice, and our popular folklore insists upon three merry men, three blind miles, and three wise men of Gotham. Three means a day is the usual scale of feeding.

Of a more mystical character than three is the figure seven, or, at any rate, it has a larger number of religious applications.

Noah had seven days' warning of the coming of the flood, and when it came he coming of the flood, and when it came he took fowls by sevens and clean beasts by sevens into the ark; the ark touched ca Mount Ararat in the seventh month, and after seven days a dove was sent out, followed seven days afterward by another. In Pharach's dream there were seven fat and seven dean kine, which Joneph interpreted to mean seven fears of plenty and seven years of famine. At the destruction of Jeticho seven priests bore seven trumpet seven days, and on the seventh day they walked round the city seven times, after which the walls feli. In the Apocalypse almost everything is seven. Apocalyse almost everything is seven, except the number of beasts. There are seven churcher, seven golden candlesticks, seven lamps before seven splrits, the book with seven seals, the lamb with dragon with seven heads and seven crowns, seven angels bring seven plagues, and there are seven vials of wrath.

In merely secular matters seven occurs frequently senangh. We have seven wonders of the world, seven champions of Christendom, seven sleepers, seven wise men, seven planets, seven deadly ains, seven ages of man, and our ordinary seven years.

But however mystically significant three and seven may be, they cannot lay claim to any such peculiarities as are the property of the figure nine. That the ancients had nine muses, nine rivers in the infernal regions, a hydra with nine heads, and nine goods for Lars Porsena to swear by, or that in modern times a cat has nine lives, that it takes nine tailors to make a man, or that possession tailors to make a man, or that possession cat has nine lives, that it takes nine tailors to make a man, or that possession is nine points of the law, are facts that pale into insignificance after one has once sat down with pencil and paper to investigate some of the special peculiarities of the figure nine. For instance, if you multiply nine by any other number you will find that the figures composing the product when added together will always amount to nine. Thus:

9 times 2 equal 18 and 1 plus 8 equal 9;
9 times 3 equal 27 and 2 plus 7 equal 9;

amount to nine. Thus:

9 times 2 equal 18 and 1 plus 8 equal 9;

9 times 3 equal 27 and 2 plus 7 equal 9;

9 times 4 equal 36 and 3 plus 6 equal 9,
and so on to any extent. On arriving
at 11 times 9 we find what appears to
be an exception, for the digits of 99
equal 15. But it will be observed that
18 is a multiple of 9, and, moreover,
that the figures composing it add upto 9. Another peculiarity of this figure
is discovered by taking any number of
two figures of which the first figure is
of greater value than the second, reversing these figures and then substracting the number thus obtained from the
original number. Whatever figures we
may take, the result will always be 9
or some multiple of 9. The smallest
possible number of two figures of which
the first figures is larger than the second
is 21. Reserve the figures, and we get
12. Substract 12 from 21, and the remainder is 9. The largest similar number is 98. Reverse these, and we get 89.
Substract 89 from 98, and again the remainder is found (5) be 9.

Or let us take a case in which 9 combines with the mystic 7. The number 65
is not divisible by 9. But if we add 7 to

12. Substract 12 from 21, and the remainder is 9. The largest similar number is 98. Reverse these, and we get 89. Substract 89 from 38, and again the remainder is found (5 be 9.

Or let us take a case in which 9 combines with the mystic 7. The number 65 is not divisible by 9. But if we add 7 to it, either in front, when it makes 675, or at the end, when it makes 675, or at the frequency of accident, especially in the British navy, proves that they find the frequency of accident, especially in the British navy, proves that they find the frames are so constructed as to make the huil fairly rigid to avoid. There is only this thin sheeting of steel between the crew and death at all times, the risks being in order to obtain the huil fairly rigid to avoid. There is only this thin sheeting of steel between the crew and death at all times, the risks being only in the British navy, proves that they find the frequency of accident, especially in the British navy, proves that they find the

and that he would not be that it any of us would only but himself through the course of the higher algebra, digest the integral calculus, and master a few amusing treatises on the theory of differences, all that now seems so perplexing in the mat-ter would become as plain as the multi-plication table.—London Globe.

MISTAKEN IDENTITY.

Cases That Have Occurred to Well-Known People.

Mr. A. J. Balfour, leader of the House of Commons, tells a highly diverting story which illustrates the embarrassing situations that may arise through an identity of names. Not many years ago he was staying at a continental hotel when, to ils amazement, a telegram was handed to him announcing the birth of a son and he comforting intelligence that "mother and child were doing well." The shock of such a telegram to a man

of such inveterate celibacy as the first lord of the treasury can be better imagined than described. He racked his brains in vain for a solution of the mysbrains in vain for a solution of the myatery until, by an inspiration, he remembered that Mr. J. B. Balfour was also a guest in the hotel and that he was a man who had many "arrows in his quiver."

He sought out the lord advocate and handed the telegram to him and awaited results with anxiety. The member for Clackmannan read the telegram, and his face broadened into a smile of pleasure as he said: "That's good news. Glad it's so well over!" The explanation, it appeared, was that the telegram had been sent by a trusted servant of Mr. J. B. Balfour, who had been instructed to wire to him "when tim. The pole was instantly disengaged, leaving the piece of metal in the flesh and ited to a small rope round a keg.

The keg was thrown overboard, and the swordish quickly ran out the line. The dories were launched and the fishermen began the task of killing the swordish. They drowned him.

Ficking up the "keg," they secured the rope and started to play, which lasted for two solid hours. They pulled the fish in his swordish in the cere of the telegram. It is seldom that a man is mistaken for two solid hours. They pulled the fish in his father, especially a generation after the fishe had ceased to exist. This his father, especially a generation after that father had ceased to exist. This,

however, was the experience of Mr. Henry Fielding Dickens, the well-known K. C., who tells the story bimself. A short time ago he was introduced to a young American lady, who seemed delighted to make his acquaintance.

When the ice of the introduction had thawed a little she turned an admiring glance on the K. C. and said: "I've read

just lovely. Say, are you writing any more?" Mr. Dickens, with a twinkle of amusement, said that he hadn't anything amusement, said that he hadn't anything in hand just then, but would not fail to let ner know when he had. "And which of my books do you like best?" he continued. "Oh, the lady answered, "I guess there's none of them can touch "David Copperfield," "My father would have been glad to hear that." Mr. Dickens said, as he made way for a friend of the young lady and left her happy in her ignorance. This "infusion of identity" recalls a story told in connection with Earl Beauchamp, late Governor of New South

champ, late Governor of New South Wyles, which if not true deserves to be. "Do you know anything about Lord Beau-champ?" was asked of a certain lady in the colony before the young Governor went out. "Reecham? Oh, yes," the lady answered; "I have taken his pills for

When the late Sir Arthur Spilivan was traveling in the United States it was dif-ficult to persuade some people that he was not the great J. L. Sullivan, the champion puglist, and at that time the idel of America. At one station in Kansas to their shouts the great composer stepped out onto the platform and receiv-ed an ovation such as even he had rarely

ed an ovarious seements as he near-experienced.

"Sir," said a brawny giant, as he near-ly wrung the little musician's hand off, "the country's proud of you. You're lit-ther than we thought, but I geess you can him into safety and the cheers were dy-ing away into the distance that Sir Ar-thur learned from the conductor that he had been mistaken for his puglifitle

namesake.

Joaquin Miller, the poet of the Sierras, tells an amusing story at his own expense. He was lecturing in one of the States to a crowded audience, and thought he had acquitted himself creditably. As he was leaving the platform one of the audience accosted him. "Sir." he said, "I thank you for your lecture, which was full of information; but I must contess I was a little disappointed that you didn't work in a few jokes. Why, sir, I can't remember the time when Jo Miller wasn't known for his jokes."

"In vain," Mr. Miller cays, "I tried to persuade him that Jo Miller of jocular fame died many generations ago, if indeed he ever existed. He thought I was only making matters worse by playing off a poor joke on him, and to this day I guess he's an aggrieved man."

Mr. Simms Reeve, the Recorder of Great Yarmouth, has found his name a burden to him for it. Joaquin Miller, the poet of the Sierras.

Yarmouth, has found his name a burden to him, for it was at least embarrassing of an unmusical lawyer to be constantly mistaken for the chief of tenors. The two

WARSHIPS LOST IN TIMES OF PRACE

ENGLAND A HEAVY LOSER.

Record Not So Bad, Though by No Means Free-Torpedo Bonts Especially Subject to

That war vessels are not exempt from King Neptune's anger any more than are the rank and file of the merchant marine is proved by the large number of disasters that have overtaken them at comparativehaps do not deter naval powers from expending millions to build ships, for peace must be preserved in spite of the cost; and if peace is broken, then it must be restored regardless of the cost of personnel and expenditures of material. However, the frequency of disasters recently to torpedo boats has caused discussion among maval experts as to the advisability of continuing to add these mosquito-like boats to the fighting squadrons.

The torpedo boat is a complicated, densely packed box of machinery, built as

The fact can be verified by any child who has mastered the first four rules of arithmetic, but the explanation of it is another matter. To Senior Wrangiers of even to Junior Optimes there may be nothing very mysterious about all this. And it may be that if any of us would only but himself through the course of the higher algebra, digest the integral calculus, and master a few amusing wiped off the naval list from battle with only an ordinary storm. Only a few weeks later, on October 10, the English torpedo boat destroyer Vulture buckled up in heavy seas while on her way from Ports-mouth to Portland, and barely escaped mouth to rortain, and barely escaped foundering. She however, reached Porta-mouth a couple of days later, when it was found that several of her plates were-broken in Verdiet—"Structurally weak." "Britannia rules the waves" has been

a maxim hallowed by time, if not by rec-ord of accidents; for England has been less exempt from loss of her ships by the elements than any other nation—very the elements than any other nation—very likely in the percentage as well as in the number itself. In the eighteenth century she was especially unfortunate. In October, 1779, fourteen of her warships (one of the 74-gun class, two of the 64-gun class, one of 44 guns, and the others ranging from 14 to 32 guns each) were caught and destroyed in a terrible tempest in the West Indies. It was the greatest disaster that England had ever experienced in her naval fleets, an entire fleet being struck off her naval list at "one fell swoop."

England a Heavy Loser.

There were several vessels lost to the English navy before the nineteenth century began, one of the worst losses being that of the 68-gun frigate Ardent, which was blown up off Corsica in April. 1794, and all hands (about five hundred)

were lost. There have been disasters in other na-vies as well, but not so large a proportion as in the British navy. The United States Navy has not been exempt by any means, but while there has been more or less criticism of American naval officers, and some have suffered the penalties of the court-martial, there has been a smaller percentage of losses than in the English

courage superstition when one recalls the ton, but she was not the first. The first Boston, built in that city in 1776, was a 24-gun frigate, but she was captured at Charleston, S. C., when that city suc-cumbed to the British during the Revoluon Lake Champlain in 1813 she being one Boston No. 4 was lost in the West Indies

accidents, more or less important.

The United States Navy has had four Philadelphias, the first being wrecked on a reef off Trinoli in 1802; fall late the hands of the barbarians; was recaptured by Decatur, after being raised by the Aland third of this name were also lost—No.

2, under Arnold, being sunk in battle in
1812 on Lake Champisin, and No. 3 was
sunk by torpedoes in the civil war.
The first Yorktown was wrecked on the
Island of Mayo, Care de Verdes, in 1850.

The first Concord, built in 1828, was wrecked in the Mozambique Channel in 1845, only three persons escaping. The loss of the double-ender gunboat Waterce, in 1868 at Iquique, Chile, is well remembered by the officers now living who were attached to her at that time. She was lying in the harbor at the time, when a tidal wave relied in, tore her away from her anchorage, then swept her out to sea, then back again to the barbor and inlard about a mile, where she lies today, being used as a sort of summer hotel. At that time nearly the whole town of Iquique was destroyed by the shock of the earthwas destroyed by the shock of the earth-quake and the tidal wave. The disaster at Samoa in March, 1803.

when the Treaton, the Nipsie and other vessels were wrecked, is one of the inter-esting disasters on record.

Loss of the tinlens.

The sloop of war Galena was a loss that excited no little criticism at the time she was wrecked near Gay Head Lighthouse, in good weather, while on her way from New York to the New England coast, on

March 14, 1891.

The old Kearsarge, the vessel that fought the privateer Alabama, off Cherbourg, on June 19, 1884, was wrecked on Roncador Key, Guif of Mexico, on February 2018.

ary 9, 1881. The battleship Maine, the vessel that is redited with precipitating the war with Spain, was blown up in the harbor of Havasia, Cuba, on February 15, 1898, and her "wet" bones still lie at the hottom of that harbor.

The Yesemite, a war vessel converted from a merchant vessel, was wrecked on a reef at Guam in November, 1900. Five persons were lost.

The cruiser Charleston, which cost the Government \$1,500,000, was wrecked on a reef near the island of Camaguin, Philip-

reef near the island of Camaguin, Philippines, on November 2, 1899.

The hattleship Oregon barely escaped being wrecked at the time of the Boxer war in China, stranding on a reef about thirty miles northeast of Chee-Foo, is June, 1909. She was afterward floated and taken to a Japanese Government yard, where she was repaired sufficiently to be brought to the United States. She is now in Beston.—New York Tribune.